

rather strongly developed horns. Later Mr. Davis collected one male of the same form. Another lot of both sexes (two males, three females) was received from Mr. Davis from the same locality, smaller in size and with less developed prothoracic horns. I collected three specimens on Staten Island with still less developed prothorax and a similar lot in Queens, L. I., on swamp oak and walnut, all males. At Lake Hopatcong, N. J., I found fourteen on a walnut having the horns only slightly indicated. Both sexes were represented. One, however, from the same tree had rather strongly developed horns. Finally I got one female from Hempstead, L. I., collected by Mr. Ch. Olsen, with highly developed, wide ear-like horns, showing how extreme the variations may be. In size they vary from 6.5 to 9.5 mm.

SMILIA CAMELUS FABRICIUS AND SOME OF ITS VARIATIONS.

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Through the kind assistance of some of my fellow entomologists I have been able to make observations on the variations of *Smilia camelus* females. The males seem to be more constant, but the females vary somewhat in size, and to a remarkable extent in coloration and markings.

Without doubt, as Mr. Van Duzee says, *guttata* Fitch and *viridis* Goding are only varieties of *camelus*, and I think only of the females. The first insects I received from Mr. G. P. Engelhardt and M. W. Beutenmüller, and one from Florida, were typical *camelus* females. Mr. F. E. Watson collected on June 25, 1907, in New Foundland, N. Y., two females of *guttata* having the transverse band formed by a row of more or less heavy markings but otherwise they are the same in color and form as *camelus*. Professor Filippo Silvestri collected, besides two males, one female intermediate in size between male and female of the dark form of the male. At the meeting of the New York Entomological Society on November 17, 1908, I exhibited them

in enlarged water color paintings and named the female *silvestrii* (as it could be taken for a male of a large size), and described it as follows:

***Smilia camelus* Fabr. var. *silvestrii*, new variety.**

Differs from *S. camelus* by the smaller size but has the same dark brown color as the male. It has the same shape of dorsal crest as *camelus*, which is highest anteriorly, sloping to the apex, before which the contour is slightly simulated. Pronotum toward the base lighter, becoming very dark posteriorly, starting in front of the margin of the transverse yellow band. Head and front part of the pronotum with testaceous markings, very dark, punctured. Tegmina hyaline, with the venation reddish brown, very dark at the apex, which is rather broadly and deeply infuscated. Legs testaceous.

Collected with two males by Professor Silvestri in the Catskill Mountains, Otis Summit, on June 22, 1908. The males were of the common size, but the hyaline vitta had more or less the color of the transverse band. At the American Museum of Natural History I have seen one male, with the infuscated part of the tegmina very pale. Professor J. B. Smith was kind enough to let me have two females collected on July 4 and 7 at Lakehurst, N. J. These have the transverse yellow band quite strongly mixed with green. From the Ramapo Mountains, N. Y., and collected June 12, I received from Mr. C. Schaeffer one female of the same color as the Florida specimens, only in size somewhat smaller. Mr. Engelhardt collected on June 26 last year at Rockaway Beach, L. I., two males of *camelus*. During the same season in July Mr. Watson collected at Greenwood Lake, N. J., a number of *camelus*, of which I received one male of common size and form, but four females of different varieties. One of these is somewhat darker and has the transverse band of *guttata* in very reduced markings; another somewhat lighter has the markings only slightly indicated and two fail to show the least indication of these markings and have the prothorax of a uniform brown, although in form they resemble *camelus*.